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STATUS, DEVELOPMENT, CHALLENGES OF MPR TRADE UNIONS

Gains Between Congresses

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 5 Mar 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by D. Tsendee, chief of the Organizational and Instruction Department of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions: "Between Two Congresses"]

[Summary] The 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions is to be held in May 1982. Since the last congress the implementation of the socioeconomic program of the MPRP and the decisions of the 17th and 18th MPRP Congresses, the fulfillment of the plan assignments, the increase of production efficiency and work quality, the dissemination of advanced know-how and the development of socialist competition have been at the center of attention of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

Numerous workers and collectives have received awards for their efforts during the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans. At Mongolian-Soviet projects about 70 percent of the Mongolians are working directly with Soviet specialists.

Innovation, rationalization and the creative technical work of the masses are playing an important role in increasing production efficiency. "...About 80 percent of the suggestions of innovators and rationalizers were adopted in production, which provided a profit of more than 67 million tugriks."

In light of the indication by the 18th MPRP Congress of serious shortcomings in socialist competition, the main tasks of the MPR trade unions are "the placement in first place of quality indicators and high end results of production, the improvement of the economic soundness of the socialist obligations, the provision of all the conditions for their fulfillment, the further improvement of the practice of tallying the results of the competition and the system of stimulation of the competition participants and leaders."

The trade unions participated in the drafting of annual and long-range plans, 80 percent of the trade union members took part in the discussion of the draft of the Basic Directions of the development of the country.

The meeting of the material and cultural needs of the workers is of great concern. More than 100 decrees and instructions concerning wages, bonuses, the norm setting of labor and skills categories have been approved since the last congress.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan 195 million tugriks were spent on labor safety, 77 percent more than during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. More than 150 legal acts on the living and working conditions of workers and employees were drafted with the participation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

The assets of state social insurance increased by 52.3 percent as against the preceding 5-year plan. Payments of benefits to workers from the social insurance fund increased by 25.9 percent, maternity benefits increased by 42.9 percent.

Cultural and educational work was stepped up. "If we compare 1981 with 1977, the number of workers' clubs and palaces of culture increased by more than 80 percent, libraries--40 percent, the size of the book stock--60 percent, the assets allocated to these institutions increased by twofold."

Since the last congress the number of trade union members has increased by 32.4 percent, one-third of them are activists. There are 2,745 primary trade union organizations in the country, which work directly with labor collectives. In the two-stage review by the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions of the work of primary trade union organizations, groups, commissions and activists the overwhelming majority received good ratings.

The training of trade union personnel and their placement in central and aymag organizations were improved. "At present nearly 40 percent of the workers in the trade union system have a higher and secondary specialized education." The importance of organizing work, the elimination of shortcomings, the increase of the end results and the personal responsibility of personnel were indicated at the Third (1981) MPRP Central Committee Plenum.

International contacts were strengthened. During the visit of a Soviet trade union delegation in 1978 an agreement on cooperation was signed. Steps were taken to strengthen the relations between trade unions of the socialist countries. Contacts are being maintained with more than 60 foreign trade union organizations.

The 18th MPRP Congress specified that "the trade unions in our socialist society are called upon to accomplish a two-in-one task--to promote in every way the development of the national economy and the increase of labor productivity and to display constant concern about the legal rights and interests of the people of labor. The essence of their activity consists in this."

"The primary task of Mongolian trade unions is to channel the creative energy, labor enthusiasm and talent of the popular masses into the campaign for the practical implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the Country."

Legal Position

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 May 82 p 2

[Article by D. Badzarsad: "Mongolian Trade Unions"]

[Text] The Mongolian trade unions are the most massive public organization, which unites on a voluntary basis workers and employees of all occupations. Practically

the entire working class, the large detachment of workers of agriculture and the intelligentsia are in their ranks.

The Mongolian trade unions, while representing the interests of the workers and employees, are participating in the drafting and implementation of state plans of the development of the national economy and in the solution of questions of the distribution and use of materials resources, are involving workers and employees in the management of production, are organizing socialist competition and mass creative technical work and are contributing to the tightening up of production and labor discipline.

The group of problems, which are being solved by state organs jointly with or with the approval of trade union organizations, is very broad. They are, in particular, the establishment of working conditions and wages, the employment of labor legislation, the use of public consumption funds and all the questions which ensue from the practical exercise of the rights of the working people to free vocational training and the free improvement of skills, paid annual vacation, material security at the expense of the assets of state social insurance in case of illness, temporary disability and others.

Our state is supporting the trade unions in every possible way. This support finds expression in the fact that the trade unions have been invested with extensive rights.

A portion of the rights have been granted to the trade unions in connection with the transfer to them of individual functions which were previously performed by state organs (for example, the monitoring of labor safety procedures) or in their essence are of a state nature (the management of state insurance).

The majority of vacation homes, sanatoriums and health resorts are at the disposal of the Mongolian trade unions. The transfer to the trade unions of some functions and rights of state organs is continuing the process of the more and more extensive involvement of the working people in the management of the affairs of all of society and is increasing their participation in the management of state affairs.

In accordance with the MPR Constitution the Mongolian trade unions in the person of their Central Council has the right of legislative initiative. In the past 3 years alone the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions has taken a direct part in the elaboration of more than 100 standard acts on the protection of the labor of workers and employees, wages, pensions and grants and the organization of relaxation.

How our trade unions are exercising the right of legislative initiative can be shown on the basis of specific examples. The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions on the basis of the suggestions of trade union organizations of all levels drew up a draft of the Statute on the Rights of the Trade Union Committee and the Procedure of Work of the Commission for the Settlement of Labor Disputes and submitted it for consideration to the highest organ of state power. These acts, which were passed in 1974, were of great importance for the further democratization of the management of production, for the rights and principles of the interrelations between the trade union organization and the administration of enterprises were specified in them. These acts establish legally the role of the committee of

the trade union of the enterprise, the institution and the organization in the regulation of social processes in production collectives.

On the initiative of the trade unions the MPR Council of Ministers adopted decrees on pensions for several categories of actors of theatrical and entertainment organizations for seniority, the workday and the partial work week, work at home for women who for valid reasons do not have the opportunity to work 8 hours.

On the basis of the suggestions and remarks of workers, which were made at trade union meetings, and the wishes of trade union committees, during the last 2 years the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, jointly with the appropriate state organs, adopted a decision on the increase of the length of annual vacations for more than 1,400 people who work under adverse conditions, on the provision of special work clothing and protective means and the establishment of pensions on preferential conditions for people of several occupations.

A portion of the rights of trade unions are of a general nature and belong to all trade union organs. The majority of rights are granted to specific trade union organs, to each unit of the trade union system separately. Thus, the right to represent the interests of workers and employees in the area of production, labor, personal service and culture is common to all trade union organs.

The MPRP is pursuing a policy, the aim of which is for trade union organizations to exercise their rights and powers more completely and to display great persistence and adherence to principle in the struggle against violations of labor legislation and against various displays of bureaucracy and red tape, which encroach upon the interests of the working man.

According to the MPR Labor Code, enterprises, institutions and organizations are obligated to allocate monetary assets to trade union organs for mass cultural work and sports measures, to provide the committee of the trade union free of charge the necessary facilities with all the equipment for the work of the committee itself and for the holding of meetings of the workers and employees, as well as to provide means of transportation and communications.

The protection by the state of the property interests of the trade unions is an important, but not the only legal means of guaranteeing the rights granted to them. Legislation establishing precise legal guarantees for the people elected to trade union organs is contributing to the successful activity of the Mongolian trade unions and to the complete exercise of the rights granted to them.

The workers and employees, who have been elected to a trade union committee and have not been freed from their own production work, cannot be transferred to another job or be subjected to summary punishment without the preliminary consent of this committee. While the preliminary consent of the superior trade union organ is also necessary for the chairmen of these committees and trade union organizers.

The Mongolian trade unions are actively participating in the work of the World Federation of Trade Unions, are extending their relations with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with progressive trade union organizations of many states, are supporting the international trade union, communist and workers movement and are actively supporting the strengthening of the solidarity of all peace-loving forces. The Mongolian trade unions are actively

supporting the strengthening of peace and the aversion of the threat of a nuclear war.

The foreign policy activity of the Mongolian trade unions at the present stage is aimed entirely at the steadfast implementation of the policy outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress of the comprehensive development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the rallying of all the peace-loving forces of the planet and the promotion of the stepping up of their activity in defense of peace and international security.

At present the Mongolian trade unions are maintaining contacts with more than 60 trade union organizations of different countries of the world.

Central Committee Message

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 May 82 p 1

[Message of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolution Party of 20 May 1982 to the 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions: "To the 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party warmly and cordially greets the delegates of the 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions, who represent the glorious working class, the workers of the village and the national intelligentsia of our country.

The party Central Committee extends fraternal greetings to the envoys of the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and the representatives of trade union centers, who have come from various corners of the world.

The regular 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions--an important political event in the life of the country--is significant for the fact that it is taking place during a period when the working people of socialist Mongolia are working dedicatedly on the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, which became a new milestone on the path of the building of the material and technical base of socialism in our country. The MPRP Central Committee is confident that the present congress will outline the basic directions of the activity of our trade unions for the immediate future and their tasks in the fulfillment of the Seventh Five-Year Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the Country and will give a mighty stimulus to the labor enthusiasm of the working people of the country.

The Mongolian trade unions, being the most massive public organization of the working people, hold a prominent place in the political system of our society and are making a worthy contribution to the cause of building a new life on Mongolian territory.

During the progressive development of our country in the building of socialism the role and responsibility of the trade unions as a local assistant and reliable

support of the party among the masses are increasing, their rights and powers are increasing. Guided by Lenin's teaching on trade unions, the party will henceforth strive for the increase of trade union influence on the sociopolitical, economic and spiritual life of society, will actively promote the enhancement of their role as a school of administration, a school of management.

The trade union organizations have done considerable work on the ideological and organizational consolidation of their ranks. The branched network of trade union organizations now encompasses all the labor collectives of the country. The real opportunities of the trade unions in influencing all aspects of social life are increasing.

Our trade unions as an influential force of society under the guidance of the party are performing diverse work, which is aimed at the steady increase of the economic potential of the country, the mobilization of the creative initiative of the working people on the fulfillment of the plan assignments and their active participation in the management of the affairs of the state and production. The Mongolian trade unions are participating extensively in the solution of the most important political, economic and sociocultural problems.

Physical production always was and remains the decisive sphere of the life of our society and the main field of the revolutionary transforming activity of the MPRP. The policy elaborated by the 18th MPRP Congress of the assurance of the steady increase of the well-being of the working people on the basis of the further development of the economy of the country, the increase of production efficiency and the quality of all work and the complete mobilization of the available reserves is filling with a new content all the organizing and educational work of the trade unions.

On the basis of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the party Central Committee is setting for the Mongolian trade unions the following tasks:

- 1) to devote priority attention to the increase of labor productivity and the increase of product quality in all the sections of economic construction, to the improvement of management and planning in the entire national economy, to the development of the initiative and activeness of labor collectives and every worker on the basis of the skillful introduction of advanced know-how;
- 2) jointly with economic, MRYL and other organizations to perform concrete work on the further improvement of the soundness of the socialist obligations, the assurance of the effectiveness of the monitoring of the progress of the competition, the proper use of measures of the stimulation of the winners. The personal and collective obligations should be based on thoroughly substantiated indicators of the increase of labor productivity, the increase of efficiency and work quality, the introduction in production of specific achievements of science and technology, the complete utilization of production capacities, material, financial and manpower resources, the strictest observance of the policy of economy at every workplace.

In this connection the trade union organizations are obligated to implement in a planned manner measures on the systematic increase of the economic knowledge of production organizers and all workers;

3) the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and their local organizations should develop more extensively the movement "Work Without Laggards," jointly with the appropriate ministries should strive for the improvement of the coordination of the work of related enterprises, should systematically enrich the socialist competition with a new content and effective forms and should work specifically with each participant in the competition;

4) to creatively study and introduce the world historical experience of the Soviet Union, the advanced know-how of other socialist countries, the best techniques and methods of work of the leading collectives and workers of our country, to give on this basis concrete assistance to those lagging in the increase of the level of their work, the teaching to our workers of the very technology of using the best examples of labor, to create a well-balanced system of the study, selection and introduction of advanced know-how in all the sectors of the economy and culture;

5) the brigade form of the organization of labor and wages, which has shown itself to be the best method of increasing the collective interest and responsibility for the achievement of high end results, is now being used successfully at a number of enterprises of industry and construction. The trade union organizations are obligated to systematically enlarge the sphere of application of this new progressive form, thereby creating in labor collectives a more favorable moral and psychological climate;

6) the utmost tightening up of labor discipline on the basis of the systematic increase of the political consciousness of the workers, the use of a well thought-out system of stimulation and the extensive development of comradely criticism and self-criticism should be a subject of constant concern of the trade union organizations.

The trade union organizations are called upon to wage a resolute campaign against those who use working time inadequately, take unauthorized leaves from work, treat the entrusted machinery and equipment negligently and do not fulfill the plan assignments and socialist obligations. In the evaluation of the activity of labor collectives, the tallying of the results of the socialist competition and the awarding of the title of collective of socialist labor along with the basic indicators of the work the state of labor discipline should be taken into account without fail;

7) the development of our society requires the further strengthening of the ties of science with production and the increase of the level of the technical knowledge of the working people. The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions is obligated to develop even more extensively the movement of innovators and rationalizers of production and to embody in practical affairs their useful initiatives in a planned manner;

8) to step up even more the work on the involvement of the working people in the management of the affairs of society and on the development of the democratic principles in the sphere of production. For this it is necessary to increase systematically the role of workers' meetings, collective agreements and permanent production conferences, transforming them in reality into the most important channels of the participation of the working people in the management of the affairs of the state and into effective forms of the exercise of social control.

In the future it is necessary to organize the matter so that the priority questions of production, the increase of labor productivity and the dissemination of advanced know-how would be examined in a practical manner at workers meetings and the permanent production conferences. It is necessary to see to it that every useful suggestion and recommendation would be examined carefully by the trade union organizations and specific steps would be taken on their implementation. The trade union organizations are obligated to inform the authors of the suggestions and recommendations about the steps taken.

The trade union organizations are obligated to carry out the strict monitoring of the fulfillment of the obligations assumed in accordance with the collective agreements, the decisions of workers meetings, the recommendations of the permanent production conferences, while increasing the demands on economic managers;

9) the party Central Committee is especially directing the attention of all party, state and public organizations to the fact that any question, which affects the labor and daily life of the working people, should be examined with the practical participation of the trade union organizations.

The trade union organizations should strive persistently for the fulfillment of the plans on the construction of housing, schools, kindergartens and nurseries, medical institutions and cultural and personal service facilities. The trade union organizations are obligated to increase their influence on the work of enterprises of trade, transportation and public dining and to actively participate in the settlement of questions connected with the increase of the standards of the service of the working people.

When preparing drafts of the production plans the planning organs should enlist extensively representatives of the corresponding trade union organizations;

10) the trade union organizations are obligated to take a most active part in the fulfillment of the state plans on the production of foodstuffs. The efforts of collectives of enterprises and institutions and of individual citizens on the development of subsidiary farms and the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables merit the utmost support and assistance on the part of the trade union organizations;

11) in our country the trade unions have been granted extensive rights and opportunities in the area of the exercise of social control. The thrust of the control activity of the trade union organizations should be aimed at the resolute curbing of all kinds of displays of irresponsibility and poor organization, mismanagement and waste, bureaucracy and red tape. The executives of economic organs are obligated to examine in good time and closely the suggestions and critical remarks, which have been made by members of the People's Control, and to take the necessary steps in their wake. The trade union organizations jointly with others should systematically conduct public reviews on such most important directions as the protection of socialist property, the maintenance of housing and public buildings, the consumption of electric power and fuel, raw materials and materials, the employment of the able-bodied population.

The trade union organizations are called upon to carry out the strict monitoring of the observance of labor legislation in the center and locally, to display initiative in the mechanization of manual and labor-consuming operations, the

introduction in production of advanced technology, the implementation on a planned basis of measures on questions of labor safety procedures and labor safety techniques, the efficient expenditures of the assets of social insurance. In exercising their rights, which are established by law, the trade union organizations should act decisively when certain economic managers and workers of administrative organs violate the norms of labor legislation and forget about the social needs of the working people;

12) the existing intolerable shortcomings in the work of sanatoriums and vacation homes, in the use of their material base and in the observance of financial discipline require decisive steps.

The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions jointly with the MRYL Central Committee and the Ministry of Health is obligated to take immediate steps on the improvement of preventive medical and mass cultural work at vacation homes, sanatoriums and Pioneer camps;

13) under the supervision of party organizations the trade unions should improve more and more the forms and methods of ideological educational work. In this work the trade union organizations should be guided by the principle that without an increase of the social consciousness and discipline of people the great cause of the building of socialism is impossible, just as it is impossible without the appropriate material and technical base.

The firm establishment among the working people of the spirit of absolute loyalty to the socialist system, indissoluble fraternal friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, international solidarity with the working class and the working people of the entire world and the spirit of intolerance toward bourgeois ideology and its modifications is the heart of the educational work of the trade unions.

There is no doubt that the preparation for and the holding of the glorious 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, which will be celebrated in our country in December of this year, as a festival of the victorious ideas of proletarian internationalism and the friendship of peoples, will give a new stimulus to all our political and ideological educational work;

14) the trade union organizations should systematically enhance their role in the formation among the working people, especially among young workers, of a communist attitude toward labor and public socialist property, in the rendering of assistance to them in the mastering of the chosen occupation, in the increase of their educational and cultural level. For the development of the political maturity of our young people and the instilling in them of the best qualities of the older generations all our organizations, first of all the trade unions and the MRYL, need to develop more extensively the tutorship movement on a firm organizational basis.

In the matter of the efficient organization of the free time of the working people our trade unions are obligated from year to year to expand their activity on the development of amateur artistic activity, mass physical culture and sports, tourism and creative technical work;

15) the task of further increasing the effectiveness of the work of the trade unions urgently requires the raising of their organizing work to a new level, the continuous improvement of the style of trade union work in conformity with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the plena of the party Central Committee.

In order to be at the level of the requirements of the party, the trade union organizations should constantly improve the forms and methods of their work, should persistently work on mastering the method of the critical analysis of the state of affairs, should develop among the trade union aktiv great demandingness on themselves and others and should systematically study the most abundant experience of the trade unions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The trade union workers of any level are obligated to spend productively a large portion of the working time at industrial enterprises, construction projects, state farms and in the somons, in the midst of the working people, to display the maximum initiative and persistence in the organization of production and in the improvement of the working and living conditions of the workers and of the workers of the village. The sacred duty of the trade union committees and their workers is to know thoroughly the aspirations and hopes of the people of labor, to listen sympathetically and to react in good time to their suggestions, critical remarks, statements and complaints. Every visit of the workers of superior organs to the local trade union organizations and their visits to projects of economic and cultural construction should be carefully prepared and should be concluded in each specific case with practical results;

16) the party sees the most important task of the Mongolian trade unions in the further increase of trade union influence among our rural workers and in the strengthening of the councils of the trade unions of agricultural cooperatives. Here the party is proceeding from the Leninist principle that "to strengthen the work of trade unions means to extend it not only to the rural proletariat, but also to the entire working peasantry";

17) in the achievement of the greatest efficiency in the activity of the trade union organizations the extension of their practical cooperation with the local assemblies of people's deputies, organs of the People's Control, MRYL and physical culture and sports organizations is of great importance.

Party leadership was and remains the guarantee of the growth and strengthening of the trade unions and the successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them in the building of socialism. The party organizations are setting for themselves the task to support in every possible way the efforts and creative initiatives of the trade union organizations, to reinforce them with trained personnel, to enhance the vanguard role of communists among the workers and activists of the trade union organizations of all levels;

18) with each year the international activity of the Mongolian trade unions is expanding. The priority task of the internationalist mission of the Mongolian trade unions consists in the further all-round strengthening of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation with Soviet trade unions--the most experienced detachment of the international trade union movement, with the trade unions of the other socialist countries and in the development of fraternal contacts with the trade unions of various parts of the world. The activity of our trade unions, as

in the past, should be aimed at the strengthening of the class bonds of friendship and solidarity with the working class and the working people of all countries and with the international trade union movement, at the protection and strengthening of peace and the security of peoples, the support of the champions of peace, democracy and social progress.

The MPRP Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the Mongolian trade unions, proceeding under the supervision of its own party, will make a significant contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and to the building of socialism in our country.

Glory to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party--the leading and guiding force of our society!

Long live the Mongolian trade unions--the militant organization of the working people of Mongolia!

Long live peace throughout the world!

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CSO: 1819/50

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ON POLAND

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Feb 82 p 3

[Article: "The Propaganda Aggression Continues"]

[Summary] Since the imposition of martial law in Poland the Reagan Administration has stepped up its propaganda campaign against Poland and the Soviet Union. The Day of Solidarity With Poland and the television program "Let Poland Be Poland" were a part of this campaign. However, "the Reagan venture caused an unmistakable reaction in other countries of the West, which Washington is stubbornly trying to draw into its antisocialist adventures, without considering what harm this would develop into for their national interests."

Attempts are being made to find a pretext for interference in Polish affairs and to justify the sanctions against Poland. The organizers of these actions are "those who just recently attempted 'to bomb into the Stone Age' revolutionary Vietnam, who launched and are continuing the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan, who are attempting wherever possible--be it in Chile or El Salvador, the Dominican Republic or South Korea--to suppress the struggle of peoples for their freedom and independence, for their right to determine their fate by themselves."

Secretary of State A. Haig at a recent session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussed the Polish situation and demanded the release of political prisoners. "A. Haig again made groundless attempts to ascribe to the Soviet Union some 'responsibility' for the events in Poland, although it is well known that the crisis situation in this country was created namely owing to the intrigues of the forces of the counterrevolution with active and direct support on the part of the West and the secret services of the United States."

In spite of the vain attempts of the United States, Poland will remain a member of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact, and its people will determine their own fate.

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CSO: 1819/53

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 20-27 JULY 1982

Natural Gas Pipeline Will Be Built

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Jul 82 1915 GMT

[Text] Futile attempts by President Reagan to hinder construction of the Siberia-Western Europe natural gas pipeline is a new economic boomerang which will unquestionably hit hard only at the economy of the United States, states editorial comment in the newspaper UNEN.

It is not surprising, the newspaper states, that Washington's present so-called "economic sanctions" have failed to gain the support of its closest allies, which have themselves felt the by no means pleasant consequences of this poor move. In particular, dancing to Washington's tune in the past has taught a good lesson to the FRG, for West German companies failed to gain profitable business, while thousands of workers lost their jobs, states UNEN.

This time as well the United States will not succeed in exerting economic pressure on the Soviet Union. The Siberia-Western Europe natural gas pipeline will be constructed on schedule. A guarantee of this is a mighty surge of new patriotic initiative on the part of the workers of the USSR, who have given their firm worker's pledge to do everything necessary to achieve successful construction of this important installation, the newspaper stressed.

United States, Indian Ocean Zone

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Jul 82 1925 GMT

[Text] Washington's great pretensions in the Indian Ocean zone are directly linked to its military-political, economic and strategic tasks, and particularly the desire of the United States to bring its military forces closer to the borders of the Soviet Union, the newspaper UNEN stated today.

Analyzing the policy of U.S. imperialism in regard to this region, the author of the article concludes that there are also other far-reaching insidious plans in the U.S. endeavor to strengthen its dominance in the Indian Ocean. In particular, they include establishing in this region a bridgehead for coordination of the operations of its own and allied armed forces deployed in the Pacific, Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean, as well as the establishment of

militarist groupings to Washington's liking in this region. And finally, the article stresses, the U.S. Government pursues the aim of intimidating with its military presence developing nations in Southeast and Southern Asia, the Near East and East Africa, in order to appropriate their natural resources with impunity.

Clear Position

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 21 Jul 82 2005 GMT

[Text] A MONTSAME commentator writes that in his response to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, once again clearly exposed the true countenance of the Israeli aggressors and their patrons, who are committing acts of criminal aggression against sovereign Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine. He noted that Israel, ignoring the resolutions of the UN Security Council, demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory, and crudely ignoring world public opinion, is continuing its bloodshed on Lebanese soil. The United States is backing the Israeli military.

The reply by the Soviet leader clearly expresses the consistent position of the CPSU and government of the USSR in regard to the events in Lebanon, and the firm resolve of Soviet citizens to assist and support the just struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, who are displaying courage and staunchness in such tragic circumstances. Leonid Brezhnev stated that creation of a Palestinian state is an optimal, realistic way to resolve the problem of the Arab people.

The most immediate actions to be taken would be strict execution by Israel and the United States of the UN Security Council resolution calling for cessation of aggression against Lebanon and the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops. L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that a policy of armed confrontation, just as that of separate deals, has failed to bring and cannot bring a just, comprehensive solution to the Near Eastern crisis. The problems of the Near East can be resolved only as a result of collective efforts by all interested parties, including the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

UNEN on Vietnam Talks

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Jul 82 1935 GMT

[Text] Clearly aware that Europe has a most important role to play in resolving the most urgent problems of world significance, the people of the world are placing great hopes on the Vienna talks on forces and arms reductions in Central Europe, UNEN stated today, commenting on the results of the 37th round of the talks which have been dragging on in Vienna.

But unfortunately, the newspaper notes, these hopes have failed to come to fruition. To blame for this are the countries of the NATO bloc, led by the

United States which, making every effort to divert the attention of the participants in the talks from the main topic of the dialogue, has in the final analysis brought them to an impasse. If one compares this fact with the numerous peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations advanced in recent years, including the historic pledge by the USSR not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons, it becomes quite obvious who desires success in the Vienna talks and who is making every effort to bring them to naught, naively attempting to achieve military superiority over the socialist world, states UNEN.

Political Rally Held

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Jul 82 1940 GMT

[Text] The Mongolian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa today held a political rally here, to demonstrate solidarity with sovereign Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine, who are being victimized by aggression on the part of the Israeli Zionists.

The speakers at the rally branded the actions of the Israeli occupation forces as infamous and expressed total support of the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

It was noted at the rally that the replies by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to questions submitted by the newspaper PRAVDA once again clearly reaffirm the consistent position of the Soviet Union pertaining to a just and comprehensive solution to the Near Eastern crisis. The principal condition for resolving the Palestinian problem is a guarantee of all the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent state.

Ending the Bloodshed in Lebanon

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Jul 82 1915 GMT

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's responses to questions submitted by the newspaper PRAVDA are being published and commented upon in the Mongolian press as a most important international document, on which is riveted the attention of the world community.

The Mongolian people, states the newspaper UNEN, attaches exceptional importance to these responses in a just and comprehensive resolution of the Near Eastern problem and in ending the tragedy in Lebanon, where thousands of completely innocent people are perishing. The bloodshed in Lebanon would not have taken place if the United States had not assumed the role of patron of the Israeli military. Israel, which is a member of the United Nations, is flouting the Security Council resolutions, placing its hopes on diplomatic support by the United States. The dirty war against sovereign Lebanon has shown that Israel has long been indifferent toward world public opinion.

In spite of the great complexity of the situation in the Near East, particularly the Palestinian question, the national right of the Palestinian Arab people to acquire their own nationhood is acknowledged and supported by all progressive forces. The Soviet leader stated quite clearly that the Soviet Union has given and will continue to give aid and support to those who refuse to bow to the aggressor, those who seek a just settlement and peace in this region, the newspaper states.

UNEN directs particular attention to the fact that Leonid Brezhnev has once again advanced a pertinent, substantial proposal to convene an international conference to work out promising solutions on the Near Eastern question.

Contrary to the Interests of Mankind

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Jul 82 1935 GMT

[Text] U.S. imperialist circles do not conceal their intentions to utilize space for military purposes and to establish a military potential in space, states the newspaper UNEN in a by-lined article. They see implementation of their aggressive plans and schemes in the Space Shuttle program and the flight of the reusable spacecraft "Columbia" within the framework of this program.

The attempt by Washington to extend the arms race in space, notes UNEN, pursues the aim of altering the present military balance in its own favor and of obtaining a unilateral military advantage over the Soviet Union and its allies. The U.S. policy of militarization of space increases the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. Countering this Reagan Administration policy, which presents a danger to all the peoples of the world, are the reasonable actions by the Soviet Union, the other brother nations of the socialist community, and all the world's peace-loving forces, which are directed toward turning space into an arena of friendship and peaceful cooperation, the article emphasizes.

Reagan's Vicious Hysteria

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 24 Jul 1982 1945 GMT

[Text] The viciousness and hysteria of the most recent speech by Ronald Reagan, who spoke with crudely provocational aims and from a "cold" war position, notes a commentary over Mongolia's Ulaanbaatar Radio, emphasizes that the head of the U.S. Administration has manifested no-holds-barred anti-communism on such a ridiculous occasion as declaration of so-called "Enslaved Peoples Week" -- a totally slanderous propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Mongolian working people have long been familiar with such stunts by our ideological adversaries, who are vainly endeavoring to cast a shadow on the socialist system. The Mongolian people, the national and social rebirth of whom became possible only under a new societal system, know through their own experience what socialism gives people. Reagan's anticommunist tirade is intended for very gullible individuals, the radio notes.

The radio commentator also emphasizes that the pose of "defender of freedom" which Reagan has assumed cannot conceal the pathologic hatred toward socialism and the socialist nations on the part of imperialist circles, a hatred which he embodies. That "cold" war jargon which is constantly used by Reagan is evidence of the adventurism and obduracy of the administration he heads.

Sino-American Alliance

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 27 Jul 82 1915 GMT

[Text] In an article under the above title the newspaper UNEN emphasizes that accession of the new Reagan Administration to the White House served as one more impetus toward deepening the Sino-American military-political alliance. The Chinese rulers essentially approve of all Washington's aggressive actions, although U.S. ruling circles have not given up considering China a minor partner.

Washington seeks to achieve continuation of the difficulties in China which arose as a result of Maoist policy and to use this country as a partner in the campaign against peace and détente and in the arms race. The nations of Asia consider delivery of arms to Beijing, which is making territorial claims on its neighbors, including U.S. allies, to be encouragement of territorial aspirations and oppose such a dangerous step. Sober-minded political leaders in the West are correct in their belief that sooner or later a clash between Chinese hegemonism and the interests of the imperialist powers, particularly the United States and Japan, is inevitable, notes UNEN.

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CONCERNS OF MEETING OF SOCIALIST WRITERS UNION LEADERS VOICED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Article: "Reason Will Triumph"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the leaders of the unions of writers of the socialist countries, in which delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, the MPR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR took part, has completed its work in Ulaanbaatar. At the meeting the questions of the further activization of the campaign of writers for peace and the security of peoples were discussed, the new phenomena and trends, which have emerged in the literature of the socialist countries in recent times, were examined.

The meeting participants adopted a declaration, in which it is stated:

The newspapers are carrying newer and newer reports on the gross, unprecedented interference of the U.S. Administration in the Polish events. The speeches and statements of President Reagan and his officials have the nature of a pronounced propaganda campaign. They are threatening Poland and the Soviet Union with economic and political sanctions, are using the difficult situation in the Polish People's Republic in order to undermine international cooperation, first of all the relations between the United States and the USSR, to exert pressure on their allies, to cause their obedient following in the wake of the aggressive policy of the United States. The wind of the Cold War has begun to blow anew.

We, the participants in the Meeting of Writers of the Socialist Countries, who have gathered at our traditional 18th meeting in Ulaanbaatar, perceive these steps of the American President with anger and indignation.

The more the situation in Poland stabilizes, the more active imperialist propaganda and the onslaught of antisocialist and anti-Soviet passions are becoming. In Washington they are spreading the slander that in Poland "brutal repressions" are now being used, human rights are being suppressed and that the Polish Government is waging a war against the people. In fact a fratricidal war and a national catastrophe have been prevented in Poland. Today all people of common sense and good will acknowledge this reality.

We are convinced that the Polish people and their vanguard--the Polish United Workers Party--relying on the fraternal support and assistance of the socialist community, as is indicated in the Declaration of the Executive Committee of the Council

for Mutual Economic Assistance, will emerge from the crisis and will specify the new tasks of the building of socialism and their historical fate. We appeal to all the honest writers of the world, to whom the fate of popular Poland is truly dear, to support our resolute protest against the brazen provocations undertaken by the administration and military of the United States.

The leaders of the unions of writers of the socialist countries made an appeal to the literary men and progressive public of all states to increase the efforts in the matter of the campaign for the preservation of peace on the planet and for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

We angrily condemn the adventurist policy of the kindling of a war psychosis, a reckless arms race and the increase of tension on the international arena, which is being pursued by the forces of imperialism and expansionism. Such a policy creates a real threat to the very existence of man, it is stated in the appeal.

During this period, which is critical for the fate of all mankind, we writers understand well that the masters of the word of all peoples have always sung of peace, freedom, the happiness of people on earth and have angrily chastised violence and war. Together with our peoples we bow our heads with the deepest gratitude and admiration to the memory of courageous writer warriors, who also fought with arms in hand against fascism and other aggressive forces.

We saw and see our truly humane, lofty social calling in the continuous increase of our contribution to the noble cause of the struggle for the triumph of the most cherished hopes of the peoples of the world, of progress and socialism and for the protection of their spiritual values from the influence of the misanthropic ideology of imperialism and anticomunism.

Our immediate duty is to promote in every possible way the realization of all the constructive initiatives, which are aimed at the guarantee of universal peace and international security. On this basis, we, the participants in the Ulaanbaatar meeting, ardently support the constructive Soviet peace program for the 1980's, the Mongolian initiative on the conclusion of a Convention on Mutual Nonaggression and the Nonuse of Force in the Relations Between the States of Asia and the Pacific Ocean and the suggestions of the socialist countries of Southeast Asia, which are aimed at the guarantee of peace and stability in this region.

We express ardent solidarity with our friends from courageous Cuba, democratic Afghanistan and the independent states of the Arab East, which are struggling dedicatedly against the hostile intrigues of the imperialists and their accomplices.

We are convinced of the topical importance of the forthcoming traditional international writers' meeting in Sofia in 1982 under the motto "Peace Is the Hope of the Planet."

We appeal to our friends of the pen on all continents to raise their voice in defense of peace on earth and against the threat of a world thermonuclear war. Reason should triumph over recklessness! Our pen should serve the cause of peace, freedom and the happiness of all people of good will, it is stated in the appeal.

While delivering the closing speech, Chairman of the Committee of the Union of Writers of the MPR S. Tsedeb said that this meeting had enriched the tradition of the writers' organizations of the fraternal socialist countries to learn from each other's experience and to solve jointly urgent problems.

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DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY CONGRESS REVIEWED

Fifth Congress

Ulaanbaatar MANTSAME in Russian 21 Jul 82 1950 GMT

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge (MORNZ) was convened today at the Scientific and Technical Information Center.

The congress opening session was attended by D. Molomjants, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; MPRP Central Committee department chiefs Ch. Tumendelger, G. Dashdzebeg, and other officials, as well as Professor V. A. Proskuryakov, head of a delegation of the All-Union Society for Knowledge.

The Congress delegates and guests greeted with a storm of applause D. Molomjants, Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary, who read a message of greeting from the MPRP Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge. The message of greeting stated that the MPRP highly values the fine work being done by the society's organizations and members to form a Marxist-Leninist ideological outlook in working people, in publicizing party domestic and foreign policy, scientific and technological advances, and advanced know-how. MORNZ occupies an important place in the system of party ideological work, constituting an active bearer of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism to the masses.

A report entitled "Tasks of MORNZ in Light of the Historic Decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress" was presented by the chairman of the board of MORNZ, MPR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member Ts. Puntsagnorob.

The members of MORNZ, ranked solidly behind the MPRP, enthusiastically support its domestic and foreign policy. The congress of propagators of scientific knowledge gave assurances that society members would always be faithful assistants of the party and tireless publicizers of its decisions and plans, the speaker noted.

This congress of Mongolian disseminators of scientific knowledge is taking place in a period when our people are working selflessly, with a high degree of labor and political enthusiasm, for implementation of our party's socio-economic program.

Ts. Puntsagnorob noted that the principal tasks of MORNZ include all-out assistance in forming a Marxist-Leninist philosophical outlook in working people, extensive publicity of the theoretical and practical problems of innovative implementation of Marxist-Leninist teaching, and boosting the political and labor activeness of the working people by thoroughly explaining to them party domestic and foreign policy, and assistance in the business of indoctrinating working people in a spirit of Communist morality and imparting to them a socialist way of life.

Popular Disseminator of Scientific Knowledge

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 21 Jul 82 1445 GMT

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge is convening here today.

Its establishment in 1960 was a signal event in this country's cultural life. The establishment and development of society, which occupies an important place in the system of party ideology, are inseparably linked with patriotic initiative and political activeness on the part of the toiling intelligentsia, who are totally loyal to the cause of the MPRP. In these past years the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge has been transformed into one of the mass public organizations of the MPR, the ranks of which contain more than 31,000 of the finest representatives of the toiling intelligentsia. Local branches of the society have been established and are successfully operating at industrial enterprises and in economic organizations, at scientific and cultural establishments.

The society is playing an ever increasing role in propagation and dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideology and party domestic and foreign policy among the worker masses. Today the society puts out more than 30 pamphlets each year and publishes the popular magazine SHINJLEH UHAAN AMIDRAL (Science and Life). The society has more than 5000 lecturers, who each year address a total audience of 3.8 million persons.

The contacts abroad of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge are developing well. The wealth of working experience of the All-Union Society for Knowledge is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of lecture propaganda and all the activities of the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge. The Society holds in this country scientific-practical conferences, seminars and scientific-technical advances publicity days, and takes active part in the activities of party, governmental and public organizations in studying and disseminating advanced know-how and progressive labor methods. All this attests to the fact that the activities of the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge have become an integral component part of this country's intellectual life.

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PUBLIC EDUCATION TO ENTIRE POPULATION HIGHLIGHTED

Concern for Public Education

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 19 Jul 82 1935 GMT

[Text] The new draft law on public education in the MPR is a vivid example of how the MPRP and people's government are concerned at all times with education and the harmonious development of the younger generation and all this country's working people, stated B. Dabaasuren, first deputy minister of people's education. He was interviewed by a MONTSAME correspondent in connection with the nationwide discussion of the draft of this new law.

The draft of the new law on public education, which the Mongolian people are indeed discussing in a businesslike, productive atmosphere, reflects all our country's achievements in the area of education and points out the way to achieve further improvement of the public educational system. In the last more than 60 years People's Mongolia has made great progress in eliminating illiteracy and in the development of education, from primary to university, he noted. Suffice it to say that today there is an 8-year or 10-year school in every somon in the MPR. Successful efforts are being made to extend coverage of compulsory 8-year schooling to all school-age children.

The new draft law provides for further improvement of education in schools at all levels and an improved link between the school and the practicalities of life. The new draft law precisely defines the role of party, governmental and public organizations, industrial enterprises, farms and establishments in schooling and indoctrination of the younger generation. This attests to the fact that schooling and indoctrination of the young citizens of this republic have been and remain the business of the entire nation and the entire people.

Comprehensive discussion of this very important document and active participation in further improving laws dealing with public education is the sacred duty of each and every citizen of the MPR, the deputy minister stated in conclusion.

Education Is Available to All

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 27 Jul 82 1920 GMT

[Text] There is taking place in Mongolia a nationwide discussion of the new draft law on public education in the MPR. Mass rallies and meetings are being

held these days throughout the country, and numerous letters and telegrams are coming in from every corner of the republic. In these messages people of the most diversified occupations, from rank-and-file workers to prominent scientists, highly rate the significance of the new law on education, comprehensively analyze the draft law, and express their opinions, specific suggestions and advice on this matter.

Worker statements and letters have noted that the draft law reflects the achievements of public education in the MPR and precisely specify the way and method of achieving further improvement of the education system; they stressed the need for innovative study and practical adoption of the wealth of experience of Soviet teachers and educators in this area. The draft law attaches prime significance to the role and participation of party, governmental and cooperative organizations, as well as all the country's working people in the development of education, schooling and indoctrination of the younger generation.

A businesslike discussion of the draft law on public education was held at the Mongolian State University. The university rector, Academician N. Sodnom, addressed the meeting. He stated that the university's instructors, professors and scientists, all employees and students fully approved of the draft law, as a document of great significance which embodies the fundamental principles of education in the MPR, which is universal and free; it specifies the tasks of all educational institutions -- from kindergartens to colleges.

Thanks to the people's revolution of 1921, he noted, there opened up before the Mongolian people not only a road toward genuine freedom and independence, but also a broad road to education. The MPR Constitution proclaims that each and every citizen of the MPR has the right to schooling. In the last more than 60 years the MPRP and the people's state have taken large-scale measures to achieve full practical implementation of this right. And the results are in evidence: today there is operating in the MPR an entire system of public education, illiteracy has been totally eliminated, and there has been established an extensive network of general-curriculum schools, higher educational institutions, secondary specialized schools and vocational schools. All this constitutes one of the outstanding achievements of our people during the years of popular rule, stated Academician N. Sodnom.

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BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN STUDIES CONGRESS--The next, Fourth International Congress of Mongolists is being held in Ulaanbaatar in August of this year, General Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Mongolianists S. Lubsanbandan told our correspondent. In all 200 scholars from more than 40 countries, as well as representatives of UNESCO and other international organizations will take part in the work of this representative forum. The participants will be afforded opportunities to familiarize themselves with the achievements of the working people of the MPR in economic and cultural construction. Having originated as a fundamental component of classical oriental studies, Mongolian studies are being developed at the present stage as an integrated system of sciences about Mongolia, S. Lubsanbandan said. Today hundreds of scholars from different countries are devoting themselves to Mongolian studies, their number is increasing with each year, the range of their research is expanding. The academies of sciences of the socialist countries are successfully cooperating in this area. Every congress of Mongolists attracts the attention of the world scientific community by the vital problems which are dictated by the theory and practice of the historical experience of the noncapitalist path of development of the MPR and the building of socialism in the MPR, he declared. S. Lubsanbandan expressed confidence that the next congress of Mongolianists would serve the broadening of the practical and scientific contacts of scholars from different countries and would give them an opportunity for the creative sharing of opinions and research experience. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 May 82 p 3] 7807

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL ATLAS, SERVICE--A hydrometeorological atlas of the MPR is being prepared for publication. It is the first publication of the kind in the MPR. Accurate and timely information on the state of the environment--the change of temperature and pressure, the amount of precipitation and clouds and others--is of great importance for the national economy, especially for animal husbandry. At present more than 400 meteorological stations and observation stations are in operation in the country. Information is sent from there to the computer center of the MPR hydrometeorological service, where a computer has been installed. Automatic television equipment and ground facilities for receiving information from earth weather satellites and rockets are also being used extensively. The workers of the MPR hydrometeorological service are devoting much attention to the study of the conditions of the occurrence of thunderstorms, sandstorms, light frosts and other dangerous meteorological phenomena, which is of great importance for the anticipation of the consequences of natural disasters and the determination of the directions of the development of livestock farms in different zones of the country. Moreover, a new direction--livestock meteorology--is being successfully developed. It studies the problem of the influence of weather conditions on the growth and

development of livestock, the extent of morbidity of animals and others. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 4] 7807

TELEVISION SYSTEM--Nearly half of the entire population of the MPR today watches television programs. The radio relay lines put into operation in 1981 will play an important role in the development of the television system of the country. With their placement into operation the blue screens of televisions lit up in the homes of the rural residents of six western aimags of the republic. Moreover, the reception of Soviet television broadcasts is being achieved in more than 40 cities and somons via space communications satellites of the Ekran system. This year it is planned to organize the reception of broadcasts of USSR Central Television in another 20 somons and suras. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is planned to build a new radio relay line in the eastern direction of Ulaanbaatar-Choybalsan. This means that televisions screens will light up in the homes of hundreds of thousands more residents. While the construction of new powerful television stations of space communications will enable the rural workers to familiarize themselves with the achievements of the Soviet people. Thus, the residents of all the aimags and the majority of somons will be able to watch not only broadcasts of national television, but also programs of USSR Central Television. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 4] 7807

BOOK TRADE--The Mongolian State Book Trade Organization, which was founded in 1937, during the years of its existence has become a genuine bearer of culture to the masses and a propagandist of Mongolian books abroad. The Mongolian State Book Trade Organization is constantly participating in traditional international book exhibitions and trade fairs, which are organized in Moscow, Leipzig, Sofia, Warsaw and Frankfurt. During these expositions much work is performed on the selling of books and other printed products of our country and on subscription. The Mongolian State Book Trade Organization is expanding more and more its contacts with book trade organizations of the world. The works which tell about the history of Mongolia, the culture and art of our people, as well as the works on linguists and literary criticism arouse great interest of foreign readers. In this connection the amount of literature being purchased in the MPR has increased sharply, and export trade is increasing rapidly. At present the Mongolian State Book Trade Organization has permanent business contacts with more than 30 firms and organizations of 21 countries of the world and in conformity with the arriving orders is delivering to them sociopolitical, economic and art criticism literature and fiction, various albums, postcards, newspapers, journals and records with recordings of Mongolian folk and contemporary songs and music. It is possible to see Mongolian books in bookstores of the Soviet Union, the GDR, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, the FRG and other countries, and the All-Union International Book Association accounts for about 80 percent of the exports of our country. The USSR is the main partner of our country in the area of book trade. During the past 5 years alone the turnover of book trade between the USSR and the MPR increased by nearly twofold. While in 1982 the reciprocal deliveries of book products between our countries will increase by nearly 10 percent as compared with last year. Particular attention in recent years has been devoted to the extension of the cooperation with the countries of the socialist community in the area of book trade, the strengthening of the material and technical base of the Mongolian State Book Trade Organization and the improvement of the diverse methods and forms of the dissemination of books among the population of the country. The Mongolian State Book Trade Organization will henceforth take an active part in international book trade fairs and exhibitions. Great

tasks on the further active promotion of Mongolian books, the strengthening of the cooperation with book trade organizations of the fraternal socialist countries, the study of their rich experience and the increase of the publication of diverse literature on Mongolia in foreign languages face us, the book trade workers. [By T. Bat-ochir] [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 4] 7807

IMMUNOLOGY--N. Monhtubshin is the first immunologist in Mongolia. Recently he successfully defended his dissertation for candidate of sciences in Moscow, the theme of which is the immunological method of the regulation of the reproduction of living tissues. The result of his work was rated highly in the scientific council of the Moscow Order of Lenin State Medical Institute and was recommended for use in practice. N. Monhtubshin cooperated closely on this problem with WHO. While working on his dissertation he set up the first clinical immunological laboratory in the country. During the past year the performance of domestic diagnostic tests provided an economic impact in the amount of 26,000 tugriks. "One of the characteristic trends of modern biology and medicine," N. Monhtubshin relates, "is the fact that molecular biology, genetics, immunology and other sciences, which had been considered theoretical sciences, are now taking a direct part in the solution of the practical problems of the national economy and medicine. Genetic engineering, immune engineering and the development of the technology of obtaining Hibridoma and so on can serve as an example. In our country," he noted, "these directions are beginning to be successfully developed. Our laboratory of clinical immunology at the central republic clinical hospital also serves as evidence of this. The laboratory provides opportunities for the early diagnosis of complex diseases of connective tissues, disease of the blood, heart, kidneys and joints and allergic illnesses and provides physicians with modern effective methods of diagnosis and treatment." [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 4] 7807

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August 26, 1982